LAND USE

in

PROWERS COUNTY, COLORADO

Based on
a
Field Survey

Land Utilization Program
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

April 1, 1938

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Cut and give

James E. Potter, Regional director
Southern Great Plains Region
Western Temple Building
Lubbock, Texas

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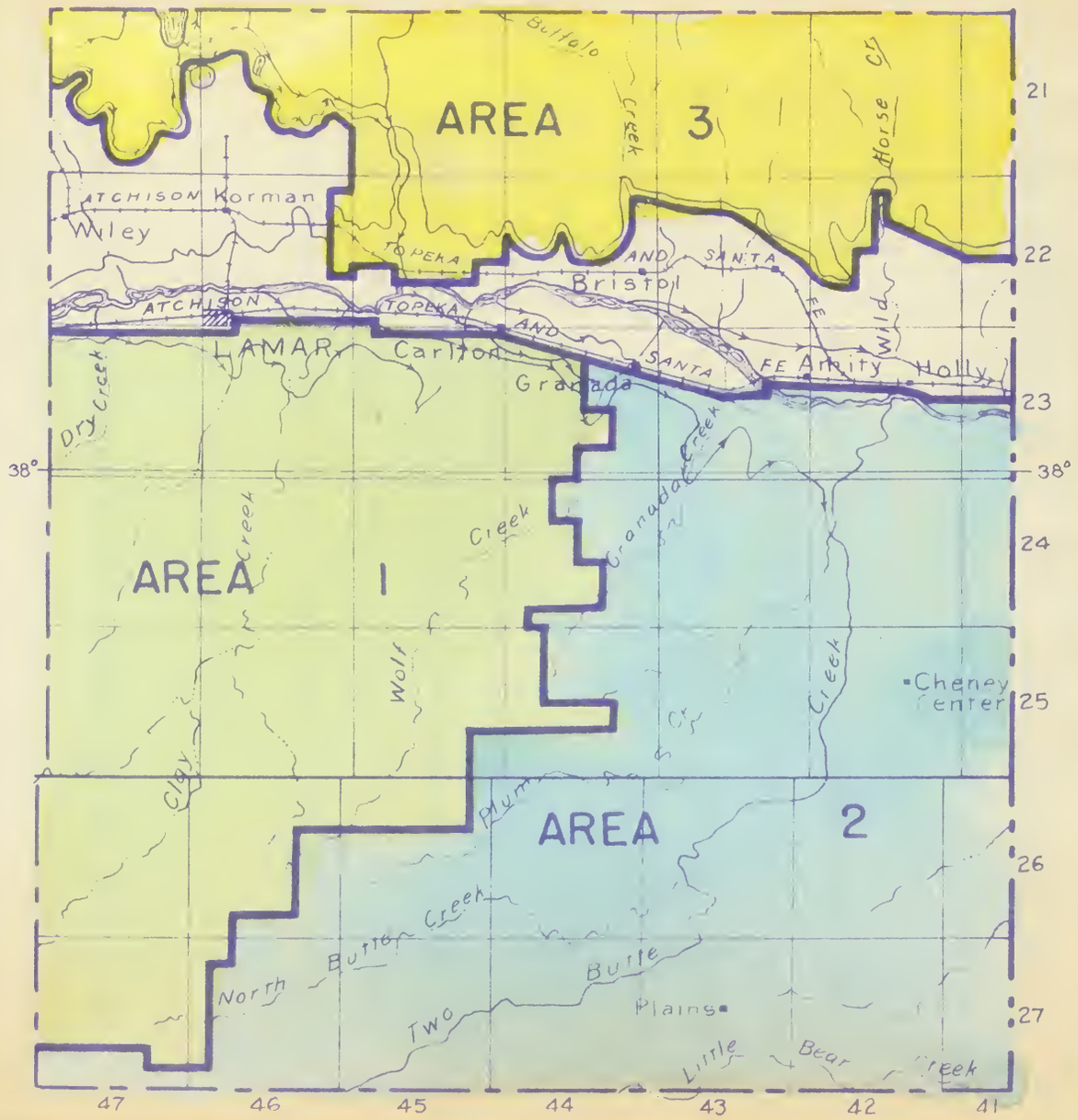
PROWERS COUNTY
COLORADO



LAND USE SURVEY—1936

NEED FOR A COMPREHENSIVE LAND USE SURVEY

In 1936, operating under funds allotted by the Resettlement Administration, a comprehensive land use survey was made of the dry land area in Prowers county. This county was one of the 14 southeastern Colorado counties designated in the "dust bowl" area of the state.

In this county, as in the other counties of this area, the continued drought had its disastrous effects upon the farm operators; few crops had been raised for several years; livestock operators had been forced to sell large numbers of their stock; the number of people on relief rolls was large and a considerable number of persons were leaving the county, seeking new homes.

No adequate inventory of the natural and human resources of the county existed. It was felt that this information was necessary to determine what land use and social adjustments were necessary.

METHOD OF CONDUCTING THE SURVEY

In conducting this survey every operator in the county was contacted and a schedule of his operations taken. In addition to the schedule*, a plat was made of all land under his control. On this plat the actual land use was designated. This information was then transferred to a large county map. A complete land use picture of the entire county was thus obtained. When this information had all been gathered in the field, it was sent to the regional office at Amarillo and placed in final form.

*Sample schedule in Appendix B

DEFINITION OF TERMINOLOGY

1. Land within operating units:

   Under some type of organized management. Land that is either owned or leased by the operator.

2. Land outside operating units:

   Not under any type of organized management.

3. Crop land:

   Land planted to crops at the time the survey was made.

4. Pasture land:

   Land that maintains its native cover.

5. Idle land:

   Plowed land that is under organized management, but is not being utilized for growing of crops.

6. Fallow land:

   Land that is tilled and allowed to lay idle prior to seeding wheat or other crops.

7. Open pasture:

   Land that maintains its native cover and is not under organized management.

8. Abandoned crop land:

   Land that has been plowed and is not under organized management.

9. Small grain:

   Small grain is virtually all wheat and barley.

10. Livestock operator:

A farm operator whose major income is from the sale of livestock.

11. Crop operator:

A farm operator whose major income is from the sale of crops.

12. General operator:

A farm operator whose income is approximately 50 percent from livestock and 50 percent from crops.

13. Non-resident owner:

An individual who owns land within a county, but who resides in another county, state or foreign country.

14. Resident owner:

An individual who owns the land upon which he resides.

15. Corporation owner:

Land that is owned by a corporation (insurance companies, railroads, etc.).

16. Non-resident operator in the county:

Operator who farms land in the county of his residence but does not reside on the farm.

17. Non-resident operator out of county:

Operator who farms land in a county other than that of his residence.

18. Resident operator:

Operator who lives on the farm.

COOPERATION WITH EXTENSION SERVICE

The Colorado Extension Service held a county planning meeting in Prowers county on February 10, 1938. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss with local farmers a program of long range agricultural planning. As a preliminary to this discussion some of the material collected by the land use survey was presented by a member of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The Extension Service has given permission to include the result of the planning meeting in this report. (Appendix C)

CLIMATE

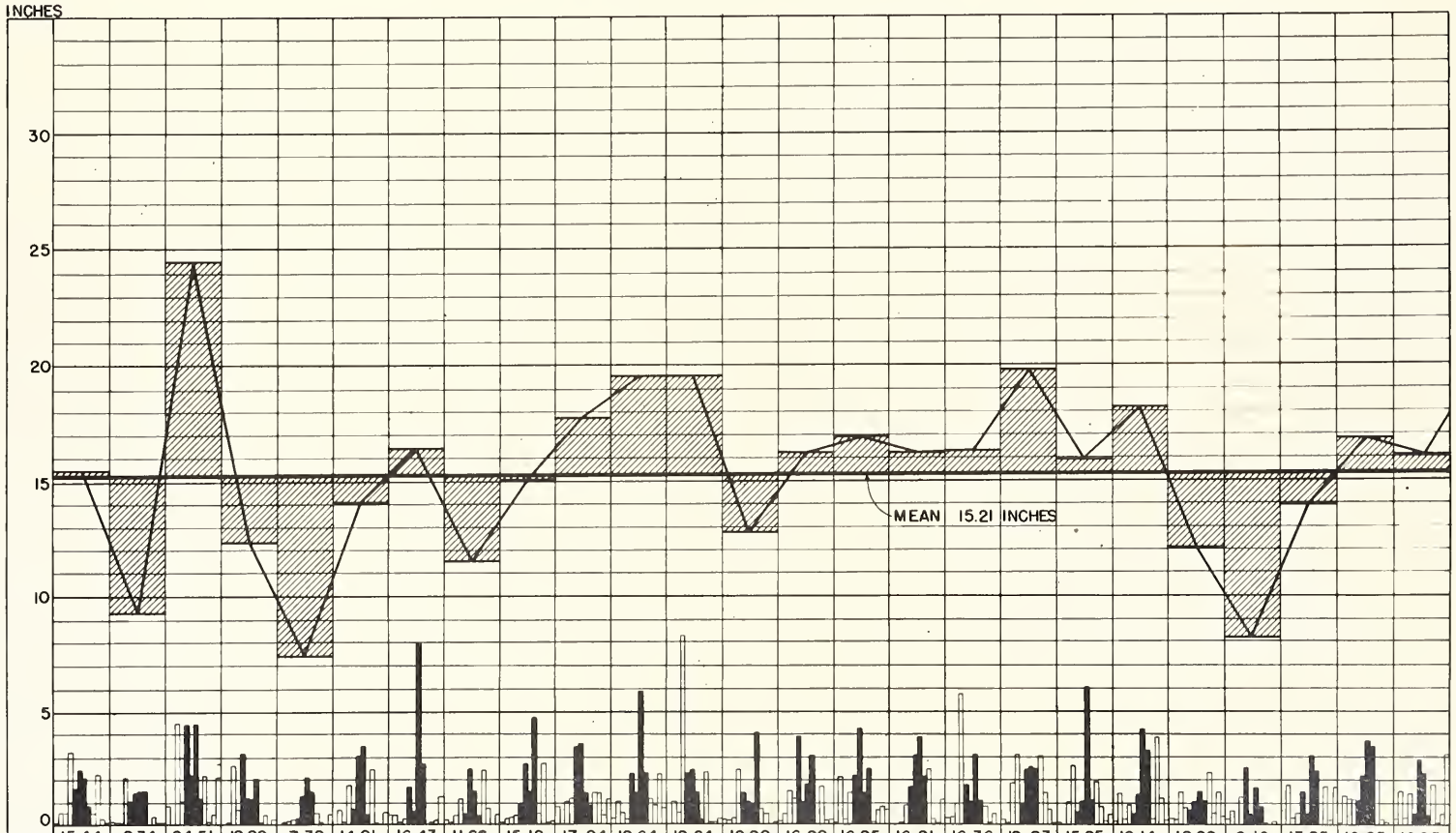
Climate in Prowers county is typical of that found throughout the high plains area. It is a region of light rainfall, with several years of drought often occurring in succession. Temperatures vary greatly as the seasons change. Although summer temperatures are high during the day, nights are cool. In addition, a brisk wind movement tempers the heat. In winter, temperatures down to zero are not uncommon. However, low humidity prevails, making the cold less intense.

Rainfall is erratic. Weather records from Lamar, taken over a 48 year period, show an annual average of 15.31 inches. The driest year recorded was in 1893 with 7.39 inches; the wettest in 1891 with 24.51 inches. (See factual table and rainfall chart)

ANNUAL AND MONTHLY PRECIPITATION AT LAMAR

PROWERS COUNTY, COLORADO

SOURCE: U.S. WEATHER BUREAU



ANNUAL	15.44	9.34	24.51	12.28	7.39	14.01	16.43	11.66	15.12	17.84	19.64	19.64	12.90	16.20	16.95	16.21	16.36	19.83	15.95	18.14	12.02	8.16	13.95	16.85	16.05
YEAR	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913

ANNUAL AND MONTHLY PRECIPITATION AT LAMAR

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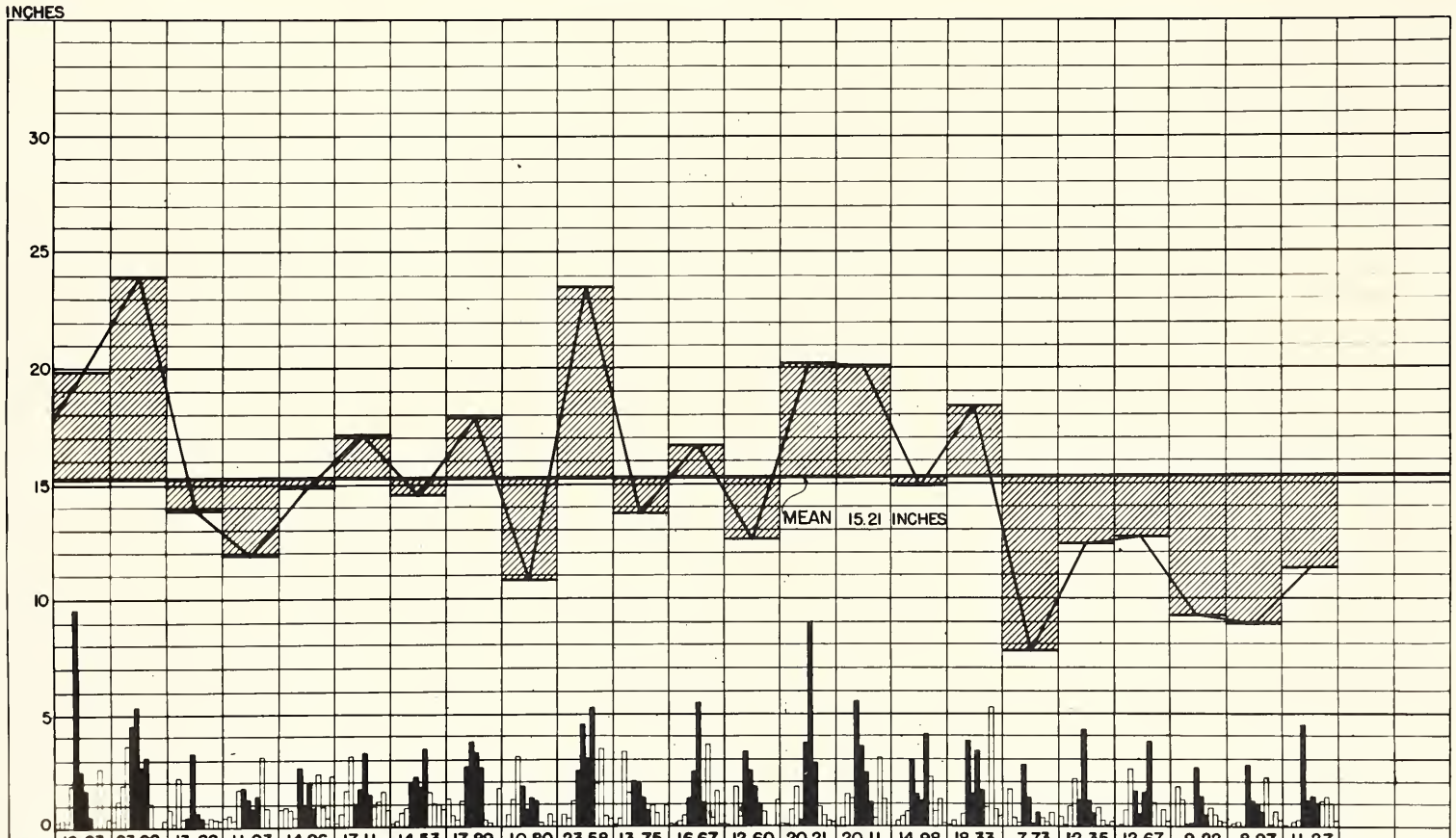

YEAR	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
ANNUAL	19.83	23.98	13.88	11.93	14.96	17.11	14.53	17.89	10.80	23.58	13.75	16.67	12.60	20.21	20.11	14.98	18.33	7.73	12.35	12.67	9.22	8.97	11.27

Climatic Data
(Station at Lamar, Colorado)

Source: U. S. Weather Bureau

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov	Dec.	Annu.	Seas.	Year
Precipitation															
Annual m. ave.	.24	.54	.82	1.62	2.16	2.16	2.77	1.94	1.21	.95	.45	.45	15.31		48
No. days with .01 in. or more	2	3	3	5	6	6	7	6	3	3	2	3	49		36
Minim. mthly.	-	-	-	T	.10	.52	.13	.32	-	-	-	-			42
Maxim. mthly.	1.27	2.04	4.61	6.34	9.59	5.38	9.00	5.35	3.67	5.22	2.37	3.16			42
Driest year	T	.11	.16	.23	.38	1.40	2.17	1.62	.69	.11	T	.52	7.39		1893
Wettest year	.90	-	4.61	1.16	4.55	2.29	4.51	1.34	2.31	.16	.57	2.11	24.51		1891
Snow															
Ave. snowfall (inches)	2.5	5.8	3.9	2.7	T	-	-	-	T	.7	2.8	5.1	23.5		33
Temperature															
Mean	31.1	34.8	44.3	54.0	62.0	73.3	77.8	76.7	68.8	55.6	42.0	31.7	54.4		36
Mean maxim.	47.7	52.1	61.5	70.6	77.0	89.4	93.7	93.3	86.4	73.7	59.4	47.1	71.0		36
Mean minim.	14.5	17.4	27.1	37.5	47.1	57.2	62.0	60.1	51.1	37.5	24.7	16.3	37.7		36
Highest	82	82	94	95	103	108	110	107	106	99	89	79	110		37
Lowest	-17	-30	-13	8	20	33	42	44	27	8	-4	-21	-30		37
Wind															
Prevailing wind direction	W	NE	W	N	SE	NE	NE	SW	NE	NE	NE	N			21
Ave. hourly wind velocity	7.8	8.6	9.1	10.6	10.0	9.2	7.9	7.9	8.2	8.0	7.0	7.2	8.5		6

FROST DATA

Average date of last killing frost in Spring - April 26
Average date of first killing frost in Autumn - October 9
Average length of growing season - 166 days
Latest date of killing frost in Spring - May 17
Earliest date of killing frost in Autumn - September 17

TOPOGRAPHY

The topography can best be understood by reference to the area map of the county that accompanies this report. Area 1, which covers about half the western part of the county north to the Arkansas river, is rolling to fairly rought. This area is used chiefly as range land. Area 2, taking in the southeast corner and a strip along the eastern portion of the county to the Arkansas river, is more level than Area 1. Most of the dry land farming is done in this area. Area 3, which includes all of the land north of the Arkansas river that is not under irrigation, is rolling in the western part but gradually levels out as the eastern section is reached. The western part of this area is used for grazing while the eastern section has some land which is used for crop production.

POPULATION

Population figures given in the accompanying table are for the county as a whole. The rural population of the county has greatly decreased since 1930. The land use survey in 1936 showed 390 resident operators in the county; and a total of 1447 families. Recent careful estimates by officials in the county place the rural population figures at about one half the 1936 count.

Population Trends

1890-1930

Source: Census

Year	Population	
	Number	Index (1890 as base)
1890	1,969	100
1900	3,766	191
1910	9,520	483
1920	13,845	703
1930	14,762	750

LAND OWNERSHIP

There are 1,046,618 acres of land in Prowers county. (Dry and irrigated) There are 88,030 acres (8.4 percent) of public lands; corporations own 113,917 acres (10.9 percent) non-residents own 457,806 (43.7 percent); while residents hold 386,865 (31.7 percent).

The percentage of non-resident owned land is high and presents a serious problem. In many cases the non-resident owner has secured the land for purely speculative purposes. This type of farming is attractive in certain parts of the county, especially in Area 2, which in the past has been used extensively for the growing of wheat. With the non-resident ownership has come all the abuses common to this type of title. The soil of much of the county is quite susceptible to wind erosion even when given the best of care.

The non-resident owner generally is not in a position to care for his land and in other cases appears not to care what happens

Land Ownership*

Source: Land Ownership Survey, 1936

Type	Acres	Percent
Public Lands	88,030	8.4
United States	7,052	.7
State	55,764	5.3
Tax Sale	23,303	2.2
Deed	328	-
Miscellaneous	1,583	.2
Corporation Land	113,917	10.9
Insurance Company	14,544	1.4
Railroads	4	-
Land Investment and Mortg. Co.	17,859	1.7
Commercial Bank	7,244	.7
Federal Land Bank	2,681	.3
Joint Stock Land Bank	2,658	.2
Miscellaneous	68,927	6.6
Individually Owned	844,671	80.7
Resident of County	386,865	37.0
Out of County	76,647	7.3
Out of State	381,159	36.4
Total Non-resident	457,806	43.7
Grand Total	1,046,618	100.0

*Includes both dry and irrigated land.

to it. The result is that much of this land is creating a serious hazard from a wind erosion standpoint. This does not mean that resident owned land does not blow. Often it blows badly and little or no effort is made to control it. However, it is much easier for the resident owners who are on the ground to devise and carry out methods by which blowing may be controlled.

LAND USE

There are 198,190 acres of broken land in Prowers county. This amounts to 22.4 percent of all land in the county. Considering the county as a whole this is not an undersirable ratio. However, the broken land is concentrated in Area 2.

At the time the survey was made the broken land was being used as follows (For complete figures see Tables 6 and 13): Wheat accounts for 13,059 (6.6 percent). Row crops were planted on 38,509 acres (19.5 percent). There were 29,954 acres (15.1 percent) left fallow. Idle land accounts for 42,670 acres, this being 21.5 percent. The remaining plowed land is crop abandoned and amounts to 73,933 acres (37.3 percent). The idle, fallow and abandoned crop land amounts to 73.9 percent of all plowed land and is potential wheat land.

In a study of the land use one of the striking features is the large amount of open land in the county. There were, at the time of the survey, 492,670 acres of open land. Of this amount 73,933 acres were abandoned crop and 418,437 acres were open pasture.

This open land amounts to 55.7 percent of the total in the county.

The abandoned crop land presents a serious problem from the standpoint of wind erosion. Much of it is non-resident owned and as a result receives little treatment to prevent blowing.

The large amount of open pasture land is used as "free range" by operators of the county, as well as by non-resident stockmen. Many operators frankly state that if it were not for this "free range" they could not possibly exist. Since it is used generally and no rent paid for its use, the land is subject to no responsible control and as a result is very badly overgrazed and depleted. This creates a hazardous condition for wind and water erosion.

AREA 1

Area 1 (See map) has 153,500 acres that are within operating units (Table 5). Crop land accounts for 16,594 acres (10.8 percent), and pasture land for 136,906 acres (89.2 percent). The crop land is used as follows: row crop 7,517 acres (45.3 percent), fallow 2,846 (17.1 percent), idle 6,213 (37.6 percent). No small grains were being grown in this area at the time the survey was made. The principal use of the land is for grazing purposes for which it is adapted. Other problems such as overgrazing and limited control over the itinerant stockman exist, but they do not effect land use.

AREA 2

Area 2 has 221,420 acres that are within operating units. Crop land accounts for 98,649 acres (44.5 percent) and pasture land for 122,771 acres (55.4 percent).

The crop land is used as follows: small grains 14,724 acres (14.9 percent), row crops 26,655 acres (27.0 percent), fallow 24,591 acres (25.0 percent), and idle 32,614 acres (33.1 percent). This area, in the past, has been intensely cropped and for this reason it has been severly damaged by wind erosion. In order to secure a more stable form of agriculture, certain land use adjustments should be made. These should be undertaken with the view of putting some of the plowed land, especially that which has been abandoned, back into permanent cover.

AREA 3

Area 3 has 51,480 acres that are within operating units. Crop land accounts for 11,852 acres (23.0 percent) and pasture land for 39,628 acres (77.0 percent). The crop land is used as follows: small grain 1,120 acres (9.4 percent), row crops 5,172 acres (43.6 percent), fallow 245 acres (2.1 percent), and idle 5,155 acres (43.5 percent). In the west two thirds of this area there is little plowed land and grazing is the chief use. The eastern one third contains a considerable amount of plowed

land, some of which is blowing badly. This section of the area shows a need for land use adjustment that will return a considerable portion of it to grass.

TYPE OF FARM

The 407 operators contacted were classified as to type of farms. Three classifications were used, livestock, crop and general. (See table of definitions)

One hundred and three farmers were classified as livestock operators, 74 as crop and 230 as general.

The 103 livestock operators controlled 192,256 acres or 45.1 percent of all land within operating units. They owned 58,228 acres and rented 134,028 acres. The average size livestock unit was 1,866 acres.

The 74 crop operators controlled 44,395 acres or 10.4 percent of all land within operating units. They owned 19,070 acres and rented 25,325 acres. The average size farm of this type was 599 acres.

The 230 general operators controlled 189,749 acres or 44.5 percent of all land within operating units. They owned 75,326 acres and rented 273,776 acres. Average size farm of this type was 826 acres.

There were, at the time of the survey, 74 crop operators in Prowers county. This classification amounts to 18.2 percent of all operators. While this percentage is not as high as in some

of the other Colorado counties in the "dust bowl", it is advisable that the numbers of this type of farm be reduced as much as possible. It has been shown conclusively that over a period of years the farmer who depends on dry land crop farming alone connot survive in the Southern High Plains. The operators who have been able to maintain a better standard of living are those who have been using their land for livestock production and have planted only enough crop to secure forage for winter feed. Many of the crop farmers have been forced by the drought to move on, but a series of wet years is likely to bring an influx of this type of operators.

TENURE

Of the 407 operators, 148 are owners; 133 are tenants; and 126 both own and rent land. This indicates 32.7 percent of the total number of operators as tenants. Since this rate is rather high, the question of tenancy in Prowers county is extremely important from at least two points of view. In the first place, tenancy has produced conditions that can definitely be identified with certain undesirable land use practices. In the second place, tenancy always produces certain social and economic obligations that cannot be ignored.

Tenancy under present conditions is generally harmful to best land use practices. This can be directly traced, in a number of cases, to the relationship between tenant and landlord

as signified by the type of leases that prevail. These leases for the most part are for short terms. The majority of them run for only one year. A few are longer, but these are exceptions. When a tenant has a short term lease he cannot reasonably be expected to employ the same land use practices or to take the same care of the land that he would if assured the use of it for a longer period.

If a crop farmer, he feels that it is necessary to secure as high a return from the land as possible from cash crops. Since he has no assurance that he will have control of the same land the following year, no thought is generally given to future planning or improvements of this land. He is concerned only in the immediate return. This encourages a speculative type of farming that does not lent itself to agricultural stability. Especially is this true when the land is held primarily for speculative purposes by non-resident owners. Often in these cases the landlord at the signing of leases specifies the type and acreage of crops to be planted.

In the case of grass land much the same situation exists. From the operator's viewpoint, it is impractical to hold grass in reserve as the lease may expire before it is used. If the lease is not renewed, the grass is lost to the tenant.

A program of long time leases would do much to correct this undesirable condition. However, in such a program, some provision must be made for the protection of the landlord. Many of them

state that they would gladly give long time leases, but the fear of securing poor tenants, who might be hard to evict, makes them hesitate. This is a joint problem for both tenant and landowner and can be solved only by close cooperation and with concessions from both sides.

Social aspects of the situation are also important. Tenants generally move about a great deal. This unstable element of population does not enter into and adds little that is constructive to community life. On the other hand, they demand many services from the community. Schools, roads and churches must be provided for them. The uncertainty of their numbers makes this a difficult proposition. It keeps taxes and administrative costs high. Little in the way of community or agricultural stability can be achieved with this continual shifting of a considerable portion of the farm population.

SIZE OF FARM

Most sections of the Southern High Plains region are handicapped by a relatively high number of small farms. Prowers county is no exception to the rule. This directly reflects the old homestead policy of the government. Many of these farms are too small to provide the operators with an adequate income even in good years. When a series of poor years occur in succession the operators of small units are forced in many cases to move.

In a discussion regarding the size of farms the question

always arises as to what constitutes a proper size unit for a farm in the Southern High Plains region. The answer can only be relative. Such things as land use, soil types, accessibility to water and individual initiative must be considered. Careful studies in many parts of this region and discussions with local farmers indicate that the general farmer required at least two sections to provide an adequate income. The livestock operator needs a minimum of four sections. (See appendix C)

A comparison between the size of the recommended units and conditions as they actually exist furnish some interesting contrasts. Of the 407 farms, 251 (61.7 percent) are 720 acres or less. Only 39 farms (9.5 percent) are larger than three sections. (See table 16 for complete figures) These figures clearly indicate that many of the farms in Prowers county are too small to return an adequate living over a period of years.

One possible solution is a cooperative movement on the part of farmers to enlarge their units by obtaining long term leases on additional pasture land. This will require considerable work in the nature of an educational program for the individuals interested. It would be necessary to convince the land owners that long term leases would be to their advantage. This takes considerable work but can be done as demonstrated by the success in Cheyenne county, Colorado.

Another method that might be used is federal purchase of land. A properly conducted purchase program could do much to eliminate improper land use and uneconomic units. This could

[illegible]

be done by buying tracts that are submarginal or not primarily suited to crop production. Many tracts that are unsuitable for crop production are also too small for grazing units. By buying them the government can include them in a large grazing area.

To insure proper land use in the future, it will be necessary to eliminate purely speculative use. Such control must be had that grazing land cannot be broken up and put to crop production when favorable climatic and market conditions recur. This could be achieved by placing the administration of the purchase area in some responsible local organization. This organization would have the power to enact and enforce such regulations as would be in harmony with good land use practices.

YEARS ON FARM

An excellent yardstick to use in measuring the stability of a community is the number of years each operator has occupied his present farm.

When a community is found in which many of the individuals move about from year to year, it generally indicates improper land use and a speculative type of farming. People come to these areas with the hope of getting rich overnight. Few of them plan to make their homes permanently in the area.

Throughout the Southern High Plains region the percentage of people who have been on their farms only a short time is high. Especially is this true in the counties that are used for speculative wheat production.

A study of the figures for Prowers county shows that 125 operators or 30.7 percent of the total have been on their present farms less than six years.

This unstable element in the population creates at least three types of problems: public and administrative costs of county government are raised, social obligations are increased, and long time planning to achieve stability of agriculture is hindered.

CONDITION, OCCUPANCY AND FACILITIES OF FARMSTEADS

Occupied Houses

At the time of the survey there were 390 occupied houses. In classifying these as to condition, it was found that 130 (33.3 percent) were in good condition, 125 (32.1 percent) were in fair condition and 135 (34.6 percent) were in poor condition.

Facilities

In the inventory of facilities, such items as telephones, radios, electricity in the home, and piped water in the dwellings were considered. Of the 390 houses, 248 (63.6 percent) have none of these conveniences; .5 percent have electricity; 7.9 percent have piped water; 7.4 percent have telephones and 26.6 percent radios.

Thirty-four and six tenths percent of all rural houses were in a poor state of repair and 63.6 percent had no modern conveniences. This indicates that present land use practices, in many

cases, are not proper ones. Income derived from operations is not sufficient to provide comfortable dwellings. If a stabilized agricultural economy to correct this condition is to be achieved, land use practices must be adjusted to harmonize with actural conditions.

Unoccupied Houses

A record was also made of all abandoned houses in the county, of which there were 346. A further analysis shows that 201 were in ruins, indicating a long period of abandonment, and 145 were not in ruins and had only recently been abandoned.

A large number of abandoned houses indicates that at one time the rural population of Prowers county was much greater than at present. Conditions of drought and depression have forced many to leave the county recently. The fact that 145 houses, at the time of the survey, were still in a fair state of repair shows that much of the exodus has been quite recent. These people are gone, forced by various conditions of drought and other circumstances to seek new homes in new locations. They can be forgotten as far as present conditions are concerned. But what of the future? If several wet years occur, and news is broadcast that Prowers county is producing crops again, may not many of them and others return? If nothing is done to discourage the idea, this is likely to happen. Speculators will rush in and plow more land and crops will again be planted with little thought or care for correct land use.

SUBSIDIES

The amount of federal money that has been spent in Prowers county during the last few years, 1933 - 1936, is $3,954,156. Of this amount, $2,900,602 has been spent as emergency expenditures and $1,053,554 additional has been loaned on good security. On a per capita basis this amounts to $194 for each person in the county. This is based on the 1930 census figures which show 14,762 people in the county.

The number of people in the county at the present time is considerably under this figure. This will place the per capita figure much higher.

When considering expenditures of the federal government in this county during the 1933 - 1936 period, the question arises as to how much good this vast sum of money has done.

From a social point of view the answer is obvious. The money has done a tremendous amount of good. The money spent has relieved and prevented a great deal of human suffering.

From a land use point of view the answer is not so encouraging. Much of the money was intended for emergency measures. A crisis existed and it was necessary to get money to the stricken area as soon as possible. Little thought could be given to a long time program for agricultural stability. For this reason some of the programs were hurriedly written and in some cases did not incorporate good land use practices. In complying with some of the programs, farmers were actually forced to follow

land use practices not in harmony with existing conditions.

On the other hand, some farmers took advantage of a paternalistic government and used the programs as a means to an end. Compliance, although carried out, was in a haphazard fashion and little thought was given to anything except the amount of the check to be received.

Agricultural programs in the future, to be successful, must have two things. First, the government must develop a sound program that includes proven practices for the area. Second, the farmers must cooperate and enter into the spirit of such a program. Not only should they comply with the program in order to receive their payments, but should carry their planning much farther. They should stop "farming the government" and develop practices that will lead to a stable income year in and year out.

APPENDIX A
LAND USE DATA
PROWERS COUNTY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LAND USE OUTSIDE AND INSIDE

OPERATING UNITS

Table 1

Use of Land Within Operating Units

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936*

Use	Acres	Percent
Within Operating Units		
Crop	51,633	5.8
Fallow	29,594	3.4
Idle and miscellaneous	42,670	4.8
Pasture	267,302	30.3
Total	391,559	44.3
Outside Operating Units or "Open"		
Crop abandoned	73,933	8.4
Open pasture	418,417	47.3
Miscellaneous	320	-
Total	492,670	55.7
Total Acres of Dry Land in County	884,229	100.0

Table 2

Use of Plowed Land

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

Use	Acres	Percent
Plowed Land		
Small grain	13,059	6.6
Hay	65	-
Row crops	38,509	19.5
Fallow	29,954	15.1
Idle	42,670	21.5
Crop abandonment	73,933	37.3
Total	198,190	100.0

*Survey considered only dry land farming areas.

Table 3

Use of Land Outside of Operating Units

	Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	County
Abandoned crop	9,700	48,585	15,648	73,933
Percent	13.1	65.7	21.2	100.0
Abandoned pasture	151,213	157,621	109,583	418,417
Percent	36.1	37.6	26.3	100.0

L A N D U S E

B Y T Y P E

Table 4

Comparison of Number of Operators, Acres Owned, Acres Rented, and Total Acres Farmed By Type of Farm

Source: Land Use Survey, 1956

Type of Farm	Number				Percent			
	Operators	Acres Owned	Acres Rented	Acres Total	Operator	Acres Owned	Acres Rented	Acres Total
County								
Livestock	103	58,288	134,028	192,256	25.3	13.7	31.4	45.1
Crop	74	19,070	24,325	44,395	18.2	4.5	5.9	10.4
General	230	75,326	114,423	189,749	56.5	17.7	26.8	44.5
Total	407	152,624	273,776	426,400	100.0	35.8	64.2	100.0
Area 1								
Livestock	41	27,312	84,608	111,920	51.2	17.8	55.1	72.9
Crop	5	960	1,180	2,140	6.3	0.6	0.8	1.4
General	34	10,140	29,300	39,440	42.5	6.6	19.1	25.7
Total	80	38,412	115,088	153,500	100.0	25.0	75.0	100.0
Area 2								
Livestock	43	25,276	21,780	47,056	15.9	11.4	9.9	21.3
Crop	60	17,190	21,265	38,455	22.1	7.8	9.6	17.4
General	168	57,906	78,003	135,909	62.0	26.2	35.2	61.3
Total	271	100,372	131,048	221,420	100.0	45.3	54.7	100.0
Area 3								
Livestock	19	5,640	27,640	33,280	33.9	11.0	53.7	64.7
Crop	9	920	2,880	3,800	16.1	1.8	5.6	7.4
General	28	7,280	7,120	14,400	50.0	14.1	13.8	27.9
Total	56	13,840	37,640	51,480	100.0	26.9	73.1	100.0

Table 5

Comparison of Number of Operators, Acres Plowed,
Acres of Native Pasture, Total Acres Farmed
By Type of Farm

Source: Land Use Survey, 1938

Type of Farm	Number				Percent			
	Operators	Acres Plowed	Acres N.Pasture	Acres Total	Operators	Acres Plowed	Acres N.Pasture	Acres Total
County								
Livestock	103	17,288	174,968	192,256	25.3	4.1	41.0	45.1
Crop	74	33,271	11,124	44,395	18.2	7.8	2.6	10.4
General	230	76,536	113,213	189,749	56.5	17.9	26.6	44.5
Total	407	127,095	299,305	425,400	100.0	29.8	70.2	100.0
Area 1								
Livestock	41	6,682	105,238	111,920	51.2	4.3	68.6	72.9
Crop	5	1,175	965	2,140	6.3	0.8	0.6	1.4
General	34	8,737	30,703	39,440	42.5	5.7	20.0	25.7
Total	80	16,594	136,906	153,500	100.0	10.8	89.2	100.0
Area 2								
Livestock	43	6,626	40,430	47,056	15.9	3.0	18.3	21.3
Crop	60	29,266	9,189	38,455	22.1	13.2	4.1	17.4
General	168	62,757	73,152	135,909	62.0	28.3	33.0	61.3
Total	271	98,649	122,771	221,420	100.0	44.5	55.4	100.0
Area 3								
Livestock	19	3,980	29,300	33,280	33.9	7.7	56.9	64.6
Crop	9	2,830	970	3,800	16.1	5.5	1.9	7.4
General	28	5,042	9,358	14,400	50.0	9.8	18.2	28.0
Total	56	11,852	39,628	51,480	100.0	23.0	77.0	100.0

Table 6

Acreage of Various Uses of Plowed Land
By Type of Farm

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

Type of Farm	Number: Operators	Small Grain	Row Crop	Hay	Fallow	Idle	Total	Percent: Operators	Small Grain	Row Crop	Hay	Fallow	Idle	Total
County														
Livestock	103	184	7,109	40	1,641	8,314	17,288	25.3	0.2	5.6	-	1.3	6.5	13.6
Crop	74	6,614	6,521	-	9,556	10,580	33,271	18.2	5.2	5.2	-	7.5	8.3	26.2
General	230	9,206	25,714	25	16,485	25,106	76,536	56.5	7.2	20.2	-	13.0	19.8	60.2
Total	407	16,004	39,344	65	27,682	44,000	127,095	100.0	12.6	31.0	-	21.8	34.6	100.0
Area 1														
Livestock	41	--	2,430	-	1,176	3,076	6,682	51.2	-	14.6	-	7.1	18.6	40.3
Crop	5	--	540	-	635	--	1,175	6.3	-	3.3	-	3.8	-	7.1
General	34	--	4,547	-	1,035	3,155	8,737	42.5	-	27.4	-	6.2	19.0	52.6
Total	80	--	7,517	-	2,846	6,231	16,594	100.0	-	45.3	-	17.1	37.6	100.0
Area 2														
Livestock	43	24	2,939	40	465	3,158	6,626	15.9	-	3.0	-	0.5	3.2	6.7
Crop	60	5,494	5,471	-	8,851	9,450	29,266	22.1	5.6	5.5	-	9.0	9.6	26.7
General	168	9,206	18,245	25	15,275	20,006	62,757	62.0	9.3	18.5	-	15.5	20.3	63.6
Total	271	14,724	26,655	65	24,591	32,614	98,749	100.0	14.9	27.0	-	25.0	33.1	100.0
Area 3														
Livestock	19	160	1,740	-	--	2,080	3,980	33.9	1.4	14.7	-	-	17.5	33.6
Crop	9	1,120	510	-	70	1,130	2,830	16.1	9.4	4.3	-	0.6	9.5	23.8
General	28	--	2,922	-	175	1,945	5,042	50.0	-	24.6	-	1.5	16.5	42.6
Total	56	1,280	5,172	-	245	5,155	11,852	100.0	10.8	43.6	-	2.1	43.3	100.0

Table 7

Farm Population
By Type of Farm
Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

Area	Operators	Members of Family	Employables
County			
Livestock	142	486	165
Crop	125	501	146
General	123	460	164
Total	390	1,447	476
Area 1			
Livestock	24	104	32
Crop	24	99	31
General	30	104	32
Total	78	307	95
Area 2			
Livestock	96	324	110
Crop	82	319	91
General	82	316	115
Total	260	959	316
Area 3			
Livestock	22	58	24
Crop	19	83	24
General	11	40	17
Total	52	181	65

Table 8

Occupied Houses According to Condition
By Type of Farm

Source: Land Use Survey, 1956

Farm	Number					Percent				
	Operators	Good Houses	Fair Houses	Poor Houses	Total	Operators	Good Houses	Fair Houses	Poor Houses	Total
County										
Livestock	142	41	47	53	141	36.4	29.1	33.3	37.6	100.0
Crop	125	36	39	48	123	32.1	29.2	31.7	39.1	100.0
General	123	53	39	34	126	31.5	42.1	31.0	26.9	100.0
Total	390	130	125	135	390	100.0	33.3	32.1	34.6	100.0
Area 1										
Livestock	24	6	8	10	24	30.8	25.0	33.3	41.7	100.0
Crop	24	2	7	15	24	30.8	8.3	29.2	62.5	100.0
General	30	7	10	13	30	38.4	23.3	33.3	43.4	100.0
Total	78	15	25	38	78	100.0	19.2	32.1	48.7	100.0
Area 2										
Livestock	96	34	32	29	95	37.0	35.8	33.7	30.5	100.0
Crop	82	31	24	25	80	31.5	38.8	30.0	31.2	100.0
General	82	43	26	16	85	31.5	50.6	30.6	18.8	100.0
Total	260	108	82	70	260	100.0	41.6	31.5	26.9	100.0
Area 3										
Livestock	22	1	7	14	22	42.3	4.5	31.9	63.6	100.0
Crop	19	3	8	8	19	36.5	15.8	42.1	42.1	100.0
General	11	3	3	5	11	21.2	27.3	27.3	45.4	100.0
Total	52	7	18	27	52	100.0	13.5	34.6	51.9	100.0

Table 9

Inventory of Facilities
By Type of Farm

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

Type of Farm	Number: Operators	Number: No. Fac.	Number: Elec. Home	Number: Water Dwell	Number: Tele. Home	Number: Radio	Percent (Resident Operators only): Operators	Percent: No. Fac.	Percent: Elec. Home	Percent: Water in Dwell.	Percent: Tele. Home	Percent: Radio
County												
Livestock	100	68	-	6	6	22	25.6	17.4	-	1.5	1.5	5.6
Crop	62	40	-	6	5	16	15.9	10.3	-	1.5	1.3	4.1
General	228	140	2	19	18	66	58.5	35.9	.5	4.9	4.6	16.9
Total	390	248	2	31	29	104	100.0	63.6	.5	7.9	7.4	26.6
Area 1												
Livestock	39	27	-	2	2	8	50.0	34.6	-	2.6	2.6	10.3
Crop	5	5	-	-	-	-	6.4	6.4	-	-	-	-
General	34	26	1	2	3	6	43.6	33.3	-	2.5	3.8	7.6
Total	78	58	1	4	5	14	100.0	74.3	-	5.1	6.4	17.9
Area 2												
Livestock	43	31	-	3	2	10	16.5	11.9	-	1.2	.7	3.8
Crop	51	31	-	6	5	14	19.6	11.9	-	2.3	1.9	5.4
General	166	93	-	16	14	54	63.9	35.8	-	6.1	5.4	20.8
Total	260	155	-	25	21	78	100.0	59.6	-	9.6	8.0	30.0
Area 3												
Livestock	18	10	-	1	2	4	34.6	19.2	-	1.9	3.8	7.7
Crop	6	4	-	-	-	2	11.5	7.7	-	-	-	3.8
General	28	21	1	1	1	6	53.9	40.4	1.9	1.9	1.9	11.5
Total	52	35	1	2	3	12	100.0	67.3	1.9	3.8	5.7	23.0

Table 10

Inventory of Farm Machinery
By Type of Farm

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

Type of Farm	Residents				Total Operators		
	Number Operators	None	Auto	Truck	Total Operators	Tractor	Combine
County							
Livestock	100	19	79	15	103	16	-
Crop	62	10	48	19	74	42	13
General	228	38	177	45	230	94	18
Total	390	67	304	79	407	152	31
Area 1							
Livestock	39	8	30	3	41	5	-
Crop	5	-	3	2	5	4	2
General	34	8	25	4	34	9	1
Total	78	16	58	9	80	18	3
Area 2							
Livestock	43	8	33	11	43	6	-
Crop	51	7	40	17	60	36	11
General	166	26	128	38	168	77	16
Total	260	41	201	66	271	119	27
Area 3							
Livestock	18	3	16	1	19	5	-
Crop	8	3	5	-	9	2	-
General	28	4	24	3	28	8	1
Total	52	10	45	4	56	15	1

L A N D U S E

B Y T E N U R E

Table 11

Comparison of Number of Operators, Acres Owned, Acres Rented, and Total Acres Farmed In Prowers County By Tenure

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

Tenure	Number				Percent			
	Operators	Acres Owned	Acres Rented	Total Acres	Operators	Acres Owned	Acres Rented	Total Acres
County								
Owner	148	77,230	-	77,230	36.4	18.1	-	18.1
Tenant	133	-	115,090	115,090	32.7	-	27.0	27.0
Owner-Add.	126	75,394	158,686	234,080	30.9	17.7	37.2	54.9
Total	407	152,624	273,776	426,400	100.0	35.8	64.2	100.0
Area 1								
Owner	24	17,340	-	17,340	30.0	11.3	-	11.3
Tenant	24	-	40,700	40,700	30.0	-	26.5	26.5
Owner-Add.	32	21,072	74,388	95,460	40.0	13.7	48.5	62.2
Total	80	38,412	115,088	153,500	100.0	25.0	75.0	100.0
Area 2								
Owner	102	51,490	-	51,490	37.6	23.2	-	23.2
Tenant	86	-	56,590	56,590	31.7	-	25.6	25.6
Owner-Add.	83	48,882	64,458	113,340	30.7	22.1	29.1	51.2
Total	271	100,372	121,048	221,420	100.0	45.3	54.7	100.0
Area 3								
Owner	22	8,400	-	8,400	39.3	16.3	-	16.3
Tenant	23	-	17,800	17,800	41.1	-	34.6	34.6
Owner-Add.	11	5,400	19,840	25,280	19.6	10.6	38.5	49.1
Total	56	13,800	37,640	51,480	100.0	26.9	73.1	100.0

Table 12

Comparison of Number of Operators, Acres Plowed, Acres of Native Pasture, Total Acres Farmed in Prowers County By Tenure

Tenure	Number				Percent			
	Operators	Acres Plowed	Acres N. Pasture	Acres Total	Operators	Acres Plowed	Acres N. Pasture	Acres Total
County								
Owner	148	30,376	46,854	77,230	36.4	7.1	11.0	18.1
Tenant	133	36,337	78,753	115,090	32.7	8.5	18.5	27.0
Owner-Add.	126	60,382	173,698	234,080	30.9	14.2	40.7	54.9
Total	407	127,095	299,305	426,400	100.0	29.8	70.2	100.0
Area 1								
Owner	24	3,062	14,278	17,340	30.0	2.0	9.3	11.3
Tenant	24	5,330	35,370	40,700	30.0	3.5	23.0	26.5
Owner-Add.	32	8,202	87,258	95,460	40.0	5.3	56.9	62.2
Total	80	16,594	136,906	153,500	100.0	10.8	89.2	100.0
Area 2								
Owner	102	24,147	27,343	51,490	37.6	10.9	12.3	23.2
Tenant	86	24,677	31,913	56,590	31.7	11.1	14.4	25.5
Owner-Add.	83	49,825	63,515	113,340	30.7	22.5	28.8	51.3
Total	271	98,649	122,771	221,420	100.0	44.5	55.5	100.0
Area 3								
Owner	22	3,167	5,233	8,400	39.3	6.3	10.1	16.4
Tenant	23	6,330	11,470	17,800	41.1	12.3	22.3	34.6
Owner-Add.	11	2,355	22,925	25,280	19.6	4.5	44.5	49.0
Total	56	11,852	39,628	51,480	100.0	23.1	76.9	100.0

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Table 13

Acreages of Various Uses of Plowed Land
In Prowers County
By Tenure

Tenure	Number							Percent						
	Operators	Small Grain	Row Crop	Hay	Fallow	Idle	Total	Operators	Small Grain	Row Crop	Hay	Fallow	Idle	Total
County														
Owner	148	3,199	10,201	40	7,131	9,805	30,376	36.4	2.6	8.0	-	5.6	7.7	23.9
Tenant	133	3,476	11,947	25	7,474	13,415	36,337	32.7	2.7	9.4	-	5.9	10.6	28.6
Owner-add.	126	9,329	17,196	-	13,077	20,780	60,382	30.9	7.3	13.6	-	10.3	16.3	47.5
Total	407	16,004	39,344	65	27,682	41,000	127,095	100.0	12.6	31.0	-	21.8	34.6	100.0
Area 1														
Owner	24	-	1,697	-	530	835	3,062	30.0	-	10.2	--	3.2	5.1	18.5
Tenant	24	-	2,305	-	860	2,165	5,330	30.0	-	13.9	--	5.2	13.0	32.1
Owner-add.	32	-	3,515	-	1,456	3,231	8,202	40.0	-	21.2	--	8.7	19.5	49.4
Total	80	-	7,517	-	2,846	6,231	16,594	100.0	-	45.3	--	17.1	37.6	100.0
Area 2														
Owner	102	3,199	6,562	40	6,546	7,800	24,147	37.6	3.2	6.7	--	6.7	7.9	24.5
Tenant	86	2,196	7,567	25	6,424	8,465	24,677	31.7	2.2	7.7	--	6.5	8.6	25.0
Owner-add.	83	9,329	12,526	-	11,621	16,349	49,825	30.7	9.5	12.6	--	11.8	16.6	50.5
Total	271	14,724	26,655	65	24,591	32,614	98,649	100.0	14.9	27.0	--	25.0	33.1	100.0
Area 3														
Owner	22	-	1,942	-	55	1,170	3,167	39.3	-	16.3	--	0.5	9.9	26.7
Tenant	23	1,280	2,075	-	190	2,785	6,330	41.1	10.8	17.5	--	1.6	23.5	53.4
Owner-add.	11	-	1,155	-	-	1,200	2,355	19.6	-	9.8	--	-	10.1	19.9
Total	56	1,280	5,172	-	245	5,165	11,852	100.0	10.8	43.6	--	2.1	43.5	100.0

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Table 14

Farm Population
In Prowers County
By Tenure

Tenure	Resident Operators	Members of family	Employ-ables
County			
Owner	100	340	120
Tenant	62	219	67
Owner-Add.	228	888	289
Total	390	1,447	476
Area 1			
Owner	39	136	45
Tenant	5	16	5
Owner-Add.	34	155	45
Total	78	307	95
Area 2			
Owner	43	137	49
Tenant	51	184	57
Owner-Add.	166	638	210
Total	260	959	316
Area 3			
Owner	18	67	26
Tenant	6	19	5
Owner-Add.	28	95	34
Total	52	181	65

Table 15

Occupied Houses According to Condition
In Prowers County
By Tenure

Tenure	Number					Percent				
	Resident Operators	Good Houses	Fair Houses	Poor Houses	Total Houses	Resident Operators	Good Houses	Fair Houses	Poor Houses	Total Houses
County										
Owner	100	27	34	39	100	25.6	27.0	34.0	39.0	100.0
Tenant	62	26	20	15	61	15.9	42.6	32.8	24.6	100.0
Owner-add.	228	77	71	81	229	58.5	33.6	31.0	35.4	100.0
Total	390	130	125	135	390	100.0	33.3	32.1	34.6	100.0
Area 1										
Owner	39	9	17	13	39	50.0	23.1	43.6	33.3	100.0
Tenant	5	1	1	3	5	6.4	20.0	20.0	60.0	100.0
Owner-add.	34	5	7	22	34	43.6	14.7	20.6	64.7	100.0
Total	78	15	25	38	78	100.0	19.2	32.1	48.7	100.0
Area 2										
Owner	43	13	12	18	43	16.5	30.2	27.9	41.9	100.0
Tenant	51	25	16	9	50	19.6	50.0	32.0	18.0	100.0
Owner-add.	166	70	54	43	167	63.9	41.9	32.3	25.0	100.0
Total	260	108	82	70	260	100.0	41.5	31.6	26.9	100.0
Area 3										
Owner	18	5	5	8	18	34.7	27.8	27.8	44.4	100.0
Tenant	6	-	3	3	6	11.5	-	50.0	50.0	100.0
Owner-add.	28	2	10	16	28	53.8	7.1	35.7	57.2	100.0
Total	52	7	18	27	52	100.0	13.5	34.6	51.9	100.0

LAND USE DATA BY

SIZE OF FARM

Table 16

Size of Farm Acres of Crop and Pasture Land
Prowers County

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

Size of Farm	Number: Number Operators	Number: Acres Plowed	Number: Acres Pasture	Number: Acres Total	Percent: Number Operators	Percent: Acres Plowed	Percent: Acres Pasture	Percent: Acres Total
County								
0-240	38	3,614	2,621	6,235	9.3	0.6	0.9	1.2
241-400	95	13,222	17,922	31,144	23.3	3.1	4.2	7.3
401-720	118	30,434	36,386	66,820	29.0	7.1	8.5	15.6
721-1040	54	22,071	24,605	46,676	13.3	5.2	5.8	11.0
1041-1920	63	28,273	57,382	85,655	15.5	6.7	13.4	20.1
1921-3840	23	19,470	44,140	63,610	5.7	4.7	10.2	14.9
3841-5760	7	3,301	31,307	34,608	1.7	0.8	7.3	8.1
5761-Over	9	6,710	84,942	91,652	2.2	1.6	19.9	21.5
Total	407	127,095	299,305	426,400	100.0	29.8	70.2	100.0
Area 1								
0-240	2	180	300	480	2.5	0.1	0.2	0.3
241-400	14	1,652	4,420	4,420	17.5	1.1	1.8	2.9
401-720	21	3,360	8,500	11,860	26.2	2.2	5.5	7.7
721-1040	10	3,076	5,484	8,560	12.4	2.0	3.6	5.6
1041-1920	14	2,395	16,845	19,240	17.5	1.6	10.9	12.5
1921-3840	9	3,430	23,450	26,880	11.3	2.2	15.3	17.5
3841-5760	5	761	23,727	24,488	6.3	0.5	15.5	16.0
5761-Over	5	1,740	55,832	57,572	6.3	1.1	36.4	37.5
Total	80	16,594	136,906	153,500	100.0	10.8	89.2	100.0

(Continued on following page)

Table 16

Size of Farm Acres of Crop and Pasture Land
Crowers County

(Cont'd) Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

Size of Farm	Number Operators	Acres Plowed	Acres Pasture	Acres Total	Percent Number Operators	Percent Acres Plowed	Percent Acres Pasture	Percent Acres Total
Area 2								
0-240	21	2,082	1,273	3,355	7.7	0.9	0.6	1.5
241-400	68	9,950	12,494	22,444	25.1	4.5	5.6	10.1
401-720	89	25,454	24,906	50,360	32.9	11.5	11.2	22.7
721-1040	38	16,895	16,141	33,036	14.0	7.6	7.3	14.9
1041-1920	41	23,238	33,057	56,295	15.2	10.6	14.8	25.4
1921-3840	10	13,990	13,660	27,650	3.7	6.3	6.2	12.5
3841-5760	2	2,540	7,580	10,120	0.7	1.1	3.5	4.6
5761-Over	2	4,500	13,660	18,160	0.7	2.0	6.2	8.2
Total	271	98,649	122,771	221,420	100.0	44.5	55.4	100.0
Area 3								
0-240	15	1,352	1,048	2,400	26.8	2.7	2.0	4.7
241-400	13	1,620	2,660	4,280	23.2	3.1	5.2	8.3
401-720	8	1,620	2,980	4,600	14.3	3.1	5.8	8.9
721-1040	6	2,100	2,980	5,080	10.7	4.2	5.7	9.9
1041-1920	8	2,640	7,480	10,120	14.3	5.1	14.6	19.7
1921-3840	4	2,050	7,030	9,080	7.1	3.9	13.7	17.6
3841-5760	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5761-Over	2	470	15,450	15,920	3.6	0.9	30.0	30.9
Total	56	11,852	39,628	51,480	100.0	23.0	77.0	100.0

LAND USE DATA BY

YEARS ON FARM

Table 17

Land Use in Prowers County
By Years on Farm

Size of Farm	Number				Percent			
	Number Operators	Acres Plowed	Acres Na. Pasture	Acres Total	Number Operators	Acres Plowed	Acres Na. Pasture	Acres Total
County								
0-1	58	15,182	23,378	35,560	14.3	3.6	5.4	9.0
2-3	49	14,180	35,375	49,555	12.0	3.3	8.3	11.6
4-6	79	26,241	50,902	77,143	19.4	6.2	11.9	18.1
7-9	38	12,460	22,820	35,280	9.3	2.9	5.4	8.3
10-12	19	6,300	13,880	20,180	4.7	1.5	3.3	4.8
13-Over	158	48,372	130,310	178,682	36.8	11.3	30.6	41.9
Unknown	6	4,360	22,640	27,000	1.5	1.0	5.3	6.3
Total	407	127,095	299,305	426,400	100.0	29.8	70.2	100.0
Area 1								
0-1	11	1,510	8,750	10,260	13.8	1.0	5.7	6.7
2-3	6	1,865	13,295	15,160	7.5	1.2	6.7	9.9
4-6	22	5,172	25,476	30,648	27.4	3.4	16.6	20.0
7-9	7	2,435	10,485	12,920	8.8	1.6	6.8	8.4
10-12	3	495	6,705	7,200	3.8	0.3	4.4	4.7
13-Over	30	4,317	49,595	53,912	37.4	2.8	32.3	35.1
Unknown	1	800	22,600	23,400	1.3	0.5	14.7	15.2
Total	80	16,594	136,906	152,500	100.0	10.8	89.2	100.0

(Continued on following page)

Table 17

Land Use in Prowers County
By Years on Farm

(Cont'd)

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

Years on Farm	Number: Number Operators	Number: Acres Plowed	Number: Acres Na. Pasture	Number: Acres Total	Percent: Number Operators	Percent: Acres Plowed	Percent: Acres Na. Pasture	Percent: Acres Total
Area 2								
0-1	36	10,312	11,228	21,540	13.3	4.6	5.1	9.7
2-3	36	10,035	15,200	25,235	13.3	4.6	6.9	11.4
4-6	53	20,579	18,396	38,975	19.6	9.4	8.2	17.6
7-9	23	8,845	10,835	19,680	8.5	4.0	4.9	8.9
10-12	13	5,370	6,290	11,660	4.8	2.4	2.9	5.3
13-Over	105	39,948	60,782	100,730	38.7	18.0	27.4	45.5
Unknown	5	3,560	40	3,600	1.8	1.6	-	1.6
Total	271	98,649	122,771	221,420	100.0	44.5	55.4	100.0
Area 3								
0-1	11	3,360	3,400	6,760	19.6	6.5	6.6	13.1
2-3	7	2,280	6,880	9,160	12.5	4.4	13.4	17.8
4-6	4	490	7,030	7,520	7.1	1.0	13.6	14.6
7-9	8	1,180	1,500	2,680	14.3	2.3	2.9	5.2
10-12	3	435	885	1,320	5.4	0.8	1.8	2.6
13-Over	23	4,107	19,993	24,040	41.1	8.0	38.7	46.7
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	--	-	-
Total	56	11,852	39,628	51,480	100.0	23.0	77.0	100.0

CONDITION AND OCCUPANCY

OF FARMSTEADS

Table 18

Condition of Occupied Houses

County	
Number of Occupied Houses	390
Number of Occupied Houses, Good Condition	130
Number of Occupied Houses, Fair Condition	125
Number of Occupied Houses, Poor Condition	135
Area 1	
Number of Occupied Houses	78
Number of Occupied Houses, Good Condition	25
Number of Occupied Houses, Fair Condition	25
Number of Occupied Houses, Poor Condition	38
Area 2	
Number of Occupied Houses	260
Number of Occupied Houses, Good Condition	108
Number of Occupied Houses, Fair Condition	82
Number of Occupied Houses, Poor Condition	70
Area 3	
Number of Occupied Houses	52
Number of Occupied Houses, Good Condition	7
Number of Occupied Houses, Fair Condition	18
Number of Occupied Houses, Poor Condition	27

Table 19

Condition of Abandoned Houses
Prowers County

County	
Number Abnadoned Houses	346
Number Houses in Ruins	201
Number Houses not in Ruins	145
Area 1	
Number Abandoned Houses	107
Number Houses in Ruins	73
Number Houses not in Ruins	34
Area 2	
Number Abandoned Houses	164
Number Houses in Ruins	90
Number Houses not in Ruins	74
Area 3	
Number Abandoned Houses	75
Number Houses in Ruins	38
Number Houses not in Ruins	37

SUBSIDIES

Table 20

Federal Payments
Amounts Outstanding for Period 1933-1937
Prowers County

Source: From each agency concerned

Type of Payment Received	Amount in Dollars
Loans	
Federal Land Bank*	1,053,554
Regional Agricultural Credit Corp.	32,337
Emergency Crop and Drought Loans	88,286
Production Credit Assoc'n	30,021
Rural Rehabilitation Loans	195,869
Sub-Total	1,400,037
Grants	
Rural Rehalitation Grants	88,434
A.A.A. Payments	533,519
A.C.P. Payments	175,399
A.A.A. Livestock	235,212
C.W.A.	275,292
W.P.A.	460,790
F.E.R.A.	785,473
Sub-Total	2,554,119
Grand Total	3,954,156
Total Emergency Payments (*Excluding above because of good security)	2,870,581
Emergency Payments Per Capita (Population from census of 1930)	194

APPENDIX B

SAMPLE FARM SCHEDULE USED

LAND USE SURVEY

PROWERS COUNTY

Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Division of Project Organization
OPERATOR'S SCHEDULE
(Dry Farm Land)

Date _____
Twp _____
Range _____
Sec. _____

Oper. Name _____
Address _____ Farmstead ___ Twp ___ Range ___ Sec ___

1. State _____ 2. County _____ 3. Area _____ 4. Schedule No. _____
5. Residence _____ 7. Tenure _____ 9. No. Yrs. Region _____ 11. Oper. Age _____
6. Type of Farm _____ 8. No. Yrs. Farm _____ 10. Size of Farm _____ 12. Condition of Farmstead _____

13. Acres Owned _____ Acres Rented _____ 15. Acres Total _____

LAND USE

16. Wheat _____ 20. Sorghums _____ 24. Cover Crop _____ 28. Tame Pasture _____
17. Barley _____ 21. Hay _____ 25. Fallow _____ 29. Other _____
18. Corn _____ 22. Cotton _____ 26. Idle _____ 30. Total _____
19. Broom Corn _____ 23. Beans _____ 27. Native Pasture _____

ACREAGE SEEDED TO WHEAT:
31. Cg. _____ 32. Cu _____ 33. CuCr _____ 34. CuCgb _____ 35. CuCf _____
36. CuCa _____ 37. Total _____

PRINCIPAL CROPS

CORN, WHEAT, BARLEY, etc.			FEED CROPS		
38. Kind	39. Acres	40. Total A.	41. Kind	42. Acres	43. Total

LIVESTOCK (Total A.U.)

BREEDING STOCK	Up to 1 yr.	1-2 Yrs.	2 yrs. & over	A. U.	FEEDERS	Up to 1 yr.	1-2 Yrs.	2 yrs. & over	A. U.
44. Cattle					48. Cattle				
45. Sheep					49. Sheep				
46. Swine					50. Swine				
47. Total					51. Total				

OTHER

	Up to 1 yr.	1-2 Yrs.	2 yrs. & over	A. U.
52. Dairy Stk.				
53. Horse & Mu.				
54. Poultry				
55. Total				

INVENTORY OF FACILITIES:
56. Power Line _____ 60. Water-Dwell. _____ 64. Upright Silo _____ 68. Combine _____
57. Home Unit _____ 61. Telephone _____ 65. Auto _____ 69. Source Dom. Water _____
58. In Home _____ 62. Radio _____ 66. Truck _____ 70. Depth Well _____
59. In Bldg. _____ 63. Trench Silo _____ 67. Tractor _____ 71. Source Stock Water _____

72. No. Members on Farm _____ 73. Employables (16-65) _____
74. Man-Wk. Days Employ. Exclu. of Wk. Relief _____ 75. Income from this _____
76. Prev. Occu. before Settling in Region _____ 77. State _____ 78. Town _____
79. Original Breaking (This Farm) _____
CROP RECORD (Operator's Record on This Farm) 80. Good ___ 81. Fair ___ 82. Poor ___
83. Failure _____

28 ___ 29 ___ 30 ___ 31 ___ 32 ___ 33 ___ 34 ___ 35 ___ 36 ___ 37 ___

TENANCY

Type of Rent	Acreage	Amount	Duration of Lease	Landlords Name	Address	Relationship

SOIL CONSERVING PRACTICES: (Acres)
84. Contour _____ 85. Terrace _____ 86. Chisel _____ 87. Strip Crop _____ 88. Cover Crop _____

RECOMMENDED TYPE OF FARMING

Type	Total Acres	Pasture	Small Grain	Row Crops	Fallow	Livestock

GOVERNMENT LOANS AND SUBSIDIES
89. Agri. Conserv. _____ 92. Seed Loans _____ 95. R.R. Grants _____
90. Wheat _____ 93. Feed Loans _____ 96. Work Relief _____
91. Cotton _____ 94. R.R. Loans _____ 97. Direct Relief _____

(Enumerator's Signature) _____

(Checker's Signature) _____

98. Children Attending School and of Pre-School Age

	0-2 Yrs	3 Yrs	4 Yrs	5 Yrs	6-10 Yrs.	10 & Over	Total
Children:							

No. Attending School _____

School District
(Number and Name _____

99. Factors limiting the capacity of the operated unit to support a farm family:

Order of Importance

_____ 1. None
_____ 2. Size of Unit
_____ 3. Insufficient Grazing Land
_____ 4. Crop land severely damaged by erosion
_____ 5. Pasture land badly depleted by over-grazing, erosion, or lack of moisture
_____ 6. Lack of control of land
_____ 7. Insufficient number of livestock
_____ 8. Crop land unsuitable for crop production
_____ 9. Too much crop land to be economically farmed
_____ 10. Insufficient crop land
_____ 11. Lack of feed storage
_____ 12. Lack of water
_____ 13. Inadequate machinery

100. Probable normal gross annual cash income from farm _____

101. Present land use

1. Cg_____
2. Cu_____
3. Cr_____
4. Ca_____
5. Pn_____

APPENDIX C

RESULT - COLORADO EXTENSION SERVICE PLANNING MEETING

AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM
RECOMMENDED AND AGREED UPON BY COMMITTEES OF LOCAL FARMERS
FOR DRYLAND SECTION OF PROWERS COUNTY

The following dryland set-up was recommended and agreed upon by the farmers and land owners of Prowers county, and is to be used as a guide or goal for operators and land owners to work toward in order to make dryland farming safer and more stable in the future.

The minimum size of a dryland farm was recommended to be 2,700 acres, carried out as a livestock operator, 700 acres of this being devoted to crop and 2,000 acres to grazing land. Any smaller unit than 2,700 acres was considered uneconomical.

Cropping System

Wheat.....	200 acres.
Summer fallow (protected).....	200 acres.
Cane or other sorghums.....	290 acres.
Broomcorn.....	10 acres

The wheat acreage would be reduced in sandy soil areas and the feed crop acreage would be increased. One tractor and three horses were recommended in carrying on farming operations.

The livestock set-up recommended in connection with the 2,700 acres dryland unit is as follows: Dairy cows, 20; Brood sows, 2; Laying hens, 200; Cattle, 100 or Sheep, 500.

Dryland Program

I. Problems

A. Grazing Land

1. There is no definite control over open range. Fifty-five percent of open range land is not in operating units. Everyone uses range and tries to get all grass possible with the result that range is abused; thereby inducing loss of vegetative cover, and consequent erosion by wind and water. Foreign livestock are brought in by individuals having water holes or wells and owning very little range land and allowing this livestock to run on range needed by residents.

2. Too small units are under control.

3. Taxes are too high on range land to permit ranchers to own or lease land for grazing purposes.

4. Lack of feed reserves except on a few ranches where some grass can be held in reserve for winter pasture.

5. Number of animal units are too few to provide adequate stable income.

6. Uncontrolled cultivated land causes damage to surrounding pasture land. Much of land that is broken is not in operating units.

II. Solutions to above problems.

1. Grazing land

a. Gain control over range land by establishing a herd law if possible.

b. Increase size of unit by obtaining long time leases on adjacent range land.

c. Get range land reclassified so that taxes will not be too high.

d. Where supplemental feed is required, two acres of feed crops should be planted for each head of livestock to insure proper feed reserves.

e. One hundred animal units was considered the minimum number to supply adequate income for ranch operators.

f. Get abandoned plowed land under control through establishing Soil Erosion Districts.

2. Farm land

a. Control wind erosion by use of cover crops. Cover crops suggested were broomcorn, sudan grass, and other sorghums. It was agreed that a stubble ten to twelve inches high was better to control wind erosion than the whole stalks left standing.

b. Summer fallow was not recommended on sandy soil as it encourages wind erosion. Summer fallow could be recommended on harder soil types if properly handled, and left in lister ridges in fall if not enough moisture is present to warrant planting of fall grain. Two feet of soil moisture was considered to be the minimum requirement for the planting of fall grain.

c. Conserve water run-off by:

(1) Contour farming
(2) Use of daming lister
(3) Terracing
(4) Listing
(5) Constructing spreader system
(6) Building checks in road bar-pits to make use of run-off water from roads.

d. Overcome problem of moisture deficiency by planting drought resistant crops such as forage and grain sorghums and broomcorn instead of corn or wheat.

e. Sudan grass pasture is recommended as a desirable practice as it will improve the organic condition of the soil and will prevent erosion by wind if not pastured too severely.

f. Control abandoned plowed land through the establishment of Soil Erosion Districts.

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